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DAILY TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY, ... FEBRUARY 7.

Death in a School Room.

A Thrilling Sketch from Life.

Ting-a-ling-ling! went the bell on the teacher's desk of a village school-room, one morning, when the studies of the earlier part of the day were about half completed. It was well understood that this was the command for silence and attention; and when it had been obtained, the master spoke. He was a few, thick-set man, and his name was Lugare.

"Boys," said he, "I have a complaint entered. Last night some of you were stealing fruit from Mr. Nichol's garden. I rather think I know the thief. Tim Baker, step up here, sir." The one to whom he spoke came forward. He was a slight, fair-looking boy, about fourteen, and his face had a laughing, good-humored expression, which even the charge now preferred against him, and the stern tone and threatening look of the teacher had not dissipated. The countenance of the boy, however, was too earthly fair for health; it had, notwithstanding its ready, cheerful look, a singular cast, as if some inward disease, or that still fearful one, was seated within. As the trippling stood before that piece of judgment, that place so often made the scene of heartless and cruel reproaches, of timid innocence confused, helpless children outraged, and gentle feelings crushed, Lugare looked on him with a frown, which plainly told that he felt in no very pleasant mood. Happily, a worthier and more philosophical system is proving to men that schools can be better governed than by lashes, and tears, and sighs. We are fast waiting towards that communication, when the cruel, old-fashioned schoolmasters, with his cowhide, his heavy birch rod, and his many ingenious methods of child torture, will be good upon as a sacred memento of an ignorant, cruel, and exploded doctrine. May people as gales speed that glorious day!

"Were you in Mr. Nichol's garden, last night?" asked Lugare.

"Yes, sir," answered the boy, "I was."

"Well sir, I'm glad to find you so ready with your confession. And so you thought you could do a little robbing, and enjoy yourself in a manner you ought to be ashamed to own, without being punished, did you?"

"I have not been robbing," replied the boy, quickly. His face was sullened, whether with resentment or fright it was difficult to tell; "and I didn't do anything last night that I'm ashamed to own."

"No impudence!" exclaimed the teacher passionately as he grasped a long and heavy rattan, "I give no one of your smart speeches, or I'll thrash you till you beg like a dog."

The youngster's face paled a little; his lip quivered, but he did not speak.

"And pray, sir," continued Lugare, as the outward signs of wrath disappeared from his features, "what were you about in Mr. Nichol's garden, if you only received the plunder, and had no accomplice to do the most dangerous part of the job?"

"I went that way because it is on my road home. I was there again afterward, to meet an acquaintance; and—and—but I did not go into the garden, nor take anything away from it. I would not steal, hardly to save myself from starving."

"You had better have stuck to the last evening. You were seen, Tim Baker, to come from under Mr. Nichol's garden fence a little after nine o'clock, with a bag full of something or other over your shoulders. The bag had every appearance of being filled with fruit, and this morning the melon beds are found to have been completely cleared. Now, sir, what was there in that bag?"

Like fire itself glowed the cheeks of the detected lad. He spoke not a word. All the school had their eyes directed towards him. The perspiration ran down his white forehead like rain-drops.

"Speak, sir!" exclaimed Lugare, with a loud strike of his rattan on the desk.

The boy looked as though he would faint; but the wonderful teacher, confident of having brought to light a criminal, and exulting in the idea of the severe chastisement he should now be justified in inflicting, kept working himself up to a still greater degree of passion. In the meantime the child seemed hardly to know what to do with himself. His eyes gazed close to the roof of his mouth. Either he was very much frightened or he was actually unwell.

"Speak, I say," again thundered Lugare, and his hand grasping his rattan, towered above his head in a very significant manner.

"I hardly can, sir," said the poor fellow, faintly. His voice was husky and thick. "I will tell you some—some other time. Please to let me go to my seat—I am not well."

"Speak, sir, I say!" repeated the enraged bullies, as he saw the boy reeling with confusion. "Do you think to make me believe your lies? I've found you out plainly enough, sir, and I am satisfied that you are as precious a villian as there is in the State. But I'll make a bargain settling with you for an hour yet. I shall then call you up again, and if you don't tell me the whole truth then, I will give you something that'll make you remember Mr. Nichol's melons for many a month to come. Go to your seat!

Glad enough of the ungracious permission and answering not a sound, the child crept trembling to his bench. He felt strangely, literally—more as if he was in a dream than in real life, and laying his arms on his desk, and bowed down his face between them.

The pupils turned to their accustomed studies, for, during the reign of Lugare in the village school, they had been as much a stranger to violence and severe chastisement, that such things made but little interruption in the tenor of their way.

Now, while the intervening hour is passing, we will clear up this mystery of the bag, and of young Baker being under the garden fence the preceding evening.

The boy's mother was a widow, and they took had to live in the very narrowest limits. His father had died when he was six years old, and little Tim was left a sickly, emaciated infant, when no one expected to see him long months. To the surprise of all, however, the poor child kept alive, and seemed to recover its strength, so he certainly did his size and good looks.

This was owing to the kind offices of an eminent physician, who had a country seat in the neighborhood, and who had been interested in the widow's little family. Tim, the physician said, might possibly outgrow his disease, but everything was uncertain. It was a dangerous and baffling malady, and it would not be wonderful if he should, in some moment of apparent good health, be suddenly taken away.

The poor widow was at first in a continual state of uneasiness, but several years had now elapsed, and none of the impending evils had fallen upon the boys head. Its mother seemed to feel confident that he would live, and be a shield and honor to her in her age; and the two struggled on together, mutually happy in each other, and enjoying much of poverty and discomfort without repining, each for the other's sake.

Tim's pleasant disposition made him many friends in the village, and among the rest a young farmer named Jones, with his elder brother, worked a large farm in the neighborhood on shares. Jones very frequently met Tim's present of a bag of potatoes or corn, or some garden vegetables, which he took from his own stock; but while partner with a parsimonious high-tempered man, and he had often remarked that Tim was an idle fellow, and ought not to be helped because he did not work, Jones generally made his presents in such a manner that no one knew anything about them except himself and the grateful object of his kindness.

It might be, too, that the widow was loath to have it understood by the neighbors that she received food from any one; for there is always an excusable pride in people of her condition which makes them shrink from being considered as objects of charity, as they would from the severest pain.

On the night in question, Tim had been sent that Jones would send them a bag of potatoes, and the place at which they were to be waiting for him was fixed at Mr. Nichol's garden fence. It was the bag that Tim had been staggering under, and which had caused the unlucky boy to be accused and convicted by his teacher as a thief.

That teacher was one little fitted for his important and responsible office. Hasty to decide, and inflexibly severe, he was the terror of the little world he ruled so despotically. Punishment he seemed to delight in. Knowing little of those varied fountains which in children's breasts open quickly at the call of gentleness and kind words, he was feared by all for his severities, and loved by none. I would that he were an isolated instance in his profession.

The hour of grace had drawn to a close, and the time approached at which Lugare was to give his school a joyfully received dismission. Now and then one of his scholars would direct a furtive glance at Tim, and sometimes in pity sometimes indifference or inquiry, they knew that he would have no mercy shown him, and though none of them loved him, whipping was too common there to excite much sympathy.

Every inquiring glance, however, remained unanswered; for, at the end of the hour, Tim remained with his face completely hidden, and his head bowed down in his arms, precisely as he had bowed himself when he first went to his seat. Lugare looked at the boy occasionally with a scowl, which boded vengeance for his sullenness. At length the last class had been heard, and the lessons received, and Lugare seated himself behind his desk on the platform, with his longest and fiercest rattan before him.

"Now, Baker," he said, "we'll settle that little business of yours. Just step up here."

Tim did not move. The schoolroom was as still as the grave. Not a sound was to be heard, except occasionally a long drawn breath.

"Mind me, sir, or I will be the worse for you. Step up here and take off your jacket."

The boy did not stir any more than if he had been wood. Lugare was astonished. He not still a minute, as if considering the best way to wreak his vengeance. That minute passed it struck like distant thunder on the ears of some of the children, for their faces whitened with fright. It passed, and Lugare dropped away from the school desk, to perform the part of an exquisitely performed tragedy, while some mighty master of the histrionic art is treading the stage, and you and the multitude around are waiting with stretched nerves and suspended breath, in expectation of the terribly intensified.

"If this is acting, sir" at length said one of the boys who sat near him.

Lugare, at this intelligence, allowed his features to relax from their expression of savage anger with a smile; but that smile looked more malignant, if possible, than his former scowls. It might be that he felt amused at the horror depicted on the faces of those about him, or it might be that he was gloating in pleasure on the way in which he intended to wake the poor little slumberer.

"Asleep, are you, my young gentleman," said he; "but we see if we can't find something to tickle your eyes open. There is nothing like making the best of a bad case, boys. Here, he determined not to be worried in his mind, about a little flogging; for the thought of it can't keep the little scoundrel awake."

Lugare smiled again as he made the last observation. He grasped the rattan firmly, and descended from his seat. With light and stealthy steps he crossed the room, and stood by the unlucky sleeper.

The boy was still unconscious of his impending punishment as ever. He might be dreaming some golden dream of youth and pleasure; perhaps he was far away in the field of fancy, cooling scenes and feeling delights which cold reality never can bestow.

Lugare lifted his rattan high over his head, and using the one and deeper sinews which he acquired by long practice, brought it down on Tim's back with a free and whacking sound which seemed sufficient to wake a freezing man in his lethargy.

Quick and fast blow followed blow. Without waiting to see the effect of his first one, the brutal wretch plied his instrument of torture. Rest on one side of the boy's back, and then on the other, and only stopped at the end of two or three minutes from very weariness.

But still Tim showed no sign of moving, and Lugare, provoked at his torpidity, he threw away one of the remnants of his rattan, on which he had been leaning over his desk, his head dropped from his grasp, and his eyes stretched wide open, glared at some monstrous spectacle of horror and death. The sweat started in great globules seemingly from every pore in his face; his skinny lips contracted, and showed his teeth—and when he spoke, the words came forth his arm, and with the end of one of his fingers touched the child's cheek, each limb universed like the tongue of a snake, and his strength seemed as though it would momentarily fail him.

"The boy was dead! He had probably been so for some time, for his eyes were turned up and his body was quite cold. The widow was now childless, too. Death was in the school-room, and Lugare had been flogging a corpse!

Foreign Items.

About one hundred men a week continue to be discharged from the Allied army; on account of wounds or other disqualifying causes. By far the greater number of these invalids are from the army in the East, and the greater proportion are invalided. Several men who were struck down on the 8th of September, have already been pensioned. The pensions vary from a sixpence to two shillings, and two shillings and sixpence a day.

Baron Anselm Rothschild, of Frankfort, is said to have left a fortune of from 48,000,000 to 50,000,000 florins. He has left the sum of 1,200,000 florins to continue the alms which he was in the habit of distributing every week, as well as for the distribution of wood to the poor in winter. To the fund for giving a dower to Jewish maidens, he has left 50,000 florins; to the fund for the sick as well as Jewish hospital, 10,000 florins each; to the Jewish school, 50,000 florins, and sums of 3000 florins to the several Christian establishments. To the clerks who have been more than twenty years in the firm he has left 2000 florins each; to the others 1000; to the janitors from 700 to 500 florins, and many legacies to servants. It is said that he has left to his godson, Sir Anthony Rothschild, of London, £100,000, and an equal share with the other nephews and nieces of the residue of his estate.

Arrangements have been made at Christiana for receiving Greenwich time there by means of the telegraph, so that masters of vessels on leaving Christiana may set their chronometers by that standard. The communication is to take place once a week, every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

The London *Daily News*, at the time of an article on the propriety of sending good books to the East, instead of, as at present, shipping them and camps with "tracts," says: "While the world in general supposes the popular age to be exclusively fit fashion, the booksellers can tell that the money of the working classes is spent mainly in scientific works. We ourselves happen to know that in the shops of those which it took to sell little more than two thousand copies of 'a highly popular novel,' by one of our most successful novelists, twelve three and copies were sold of an expensive illustrated geological work in five volumes."

A BLOOD MAN AND A DUMMY AT THE THEATRE.—During the engagement of Mr. Forrest, at one of the performances of Macbeth, we noticed two men sitting together in the Boston Theatre, whose peculiar conduct was such as to attract attention. We discovered that one was blind, and the other was not only deaf, but dumb. Both, however, understood the language of signs. It was interesting to observe the dummy communicating, by means of a pencil of his hand, a description of the scenery and the elevation of the actors to his companion; and then, again, to notice the blind man translate upon the back of his deaf friend, the sentiments of an animated dialogue.—*Boston Post.*

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CITY OF CHICAGO.

Thursday Morning.....Feb. 7, 1856.

Republican Victory in Detroit.

Our telegraphic dispatch contains the cheering intelligence that Alexander Ruel, the Democratic nominee for Mayor of Detroit, has been beaten by Oliver M. Hyde, Republican. This is the second time Mr. Ruel has been defeated on the direct issue of Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery. He had better be put on the "shelve" with Hamtramck & Co.

Republicanism in Dubuque.

The Republicans of Dubuque had a rousing meeting a few days ago, to take the preliminary steps for the thorough organization of the party in Iowa. Every issue except that of Freedom in the Territories, and resistance to the further aggressions of the Slave Power, was kept out of sight, and upon that issue the fight will be made. All the speaking of which we heard, many striking addresses were made, showing that the right feeling is abroad, and the Republicans of Iowa are determined to win. We make room for the remarks of Dr. Geo. Hillgemeyer, well known in this city as the former able editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, the principal organ of German opinion in the North-west:

"Dr. Hillgemeyer admonished his German friends to unite to-day hand and heart with the Republican party in defending the aggressions of the Slave Power and in upholding the Constitution, as an instrument of freedom and equality of men. He then made a comparison between the Jefferson and Sir Douglas Democracy, two things quite different, that Heaven and Hell. He gave the Republican party to be the true Jeffersonian Democracy, the Democracy of 1776 and '87. He declared it as based on the Gospel, as the Gospel of Luther and Lessing and Kant, and Schiller and Jean Paul. He said it was wise. He stated it as a duty of the citizens of Iowa, the first born and only free State out of the lawless clause of the Missouri Compromise, to stand by this clause and its basis, the ordinance of '87, or of the Jefferson period; and about especially the Germans if they would have come here to a home of liberty and enterprise, without this freedom saving clause. In regard to the alien question, he trusted the Republicans would prove true to their principles of liberty, the whole liberty and nothing but liberty, and would declare deadly hostility to the proscriptive tendencies of the Know Nothing order, and would constitute themselves the pillars of the existing naturalization laws. He knew they would, and if they would, then they would have done what the slave power hoped Democrats never dared to do, neither here in Iowa, nor in Illinois, nor in Ohio. So he could see no obstacle why free Germans should not unite with free Americans, the only American party, that stands on principle—in a word that free immigrant of victory and liberty.

That's the talk; and when all men who call themselves Republicans adopt the broad views of this "foreigner," the party of Freedom that he is helping to build up will be irresistible. A single issue and a perfect union, are the watchwords for the campaign.

Railroad Meeting at Rockville.

A convention of delegates from the counties on the line of the proposed line of the Rock Island and Allen Railroad, met at Rushville, on Saturday, January 26th, to consult upon the measures best calculated to ensure the completion of a road between the two points above named. There appears to have been, a very general attendance, and great unanimity of feeling in regard to the necessity and feasibility of the work. It was resolved to open the books along the line, for subscriptions to the capital stock.

In connection with this matter is a contemplated road from Rock Island to Dubuque and St. Paul; but we take it that neither the one nor the other of the scheme will be likely to be carried into execution during the present decade, if ever.

Message of the Governor of Louisiana.

The message of Governor Herbert, of Louisiana, represents the finances of the State as in a healthy position. Receipts for the year were $1,577,098; expenditures, $1,653,014; balance in the treasury, $632,399. In other respects the State is in a condition in which "the elements of prosperity largely predominate." The conclusion of the message, relating to Federal questions, is as follows:

"The wild vagaries of fanaticism which has for some years disturbed the repose of the country, threaten the security of several States, nullifies the laws of Congress enacted for the protection of our property, and resists the execution of them even to the shedding of blood. It has grown so powerful that it now aspires to control the Federal Legislature. The fact can no longer be concealed, however much it may be regretted. The Slaveholding States are warned in time; they should be prepared for the issue. Let us meet the danger like brave men. The time for compromise on our part and compromises has passed.

"If the Union cannot be maintained upon the just and wholesome principles of the Constitution, contained and guaranteed in it, let it be dissolved, but save it. They have had, thus far, no other result than to encourage attack and to increase the numbers of the abolitionists. It would, however, be premature to suggest practical measures of resistance or retaliation. The present session of Congress will develop fully the plans of that party. Your own action must depend in a great measure upon the course which they shall pursue. The responsibility will be upon those who have forced on, in defiance of our most sacred rights, of our honor, and of our very existence, to resort to extreme remedies.

A "Bludgeon" in Louisville.

The Louisville papers of Saturday, contain details of the execution of one George Huffner, alias George Bennett, convicted of the murder of Thomas Mullen. About five thousand persons were present at the operation. Huffner confessed that he had taken a boat load, picked many pockets, and committed burglaries and assaults for the purpose of robbing, but denied constantly, even on the scaffold, that he had been guilty of the crime of murder. After the white cap was pulled over his face, and the noose was adjusted about his neck, he said just a moment before he was launched into eternity, he asked, with much earnestness, if there was any one present who believed he was innocent; the response "I do" was heard, and the drop fell. *The Courier says:*

The interview with his wife and child before going to the place of execution was deeply affecting. His wife is left entirely destitute, with a child of twenty months old, which was brought on the eve of confinement. We are advised that her case has enlisted the sympathies of the benevolent. Alderman Burton relented quite a handsome sum for her in his neighborhood yesterday.

In the following lines, left by Bennett, a letter not elsewhere referred to made his mother's joke:

"I am in hopes that the people of Louisville and the world will find at some day that I am free and of the murder of Thomas Mullen. But if God I am innocent of his death. My real name is not Bennett, but George Huffner. I was born in Germany, and brought to this country by my parents when very small, and they settled in Hagerstown. My father died first, and I ranged round until my mother's death, since, yet have some recollection of her death. I have one sister and two brothers. My sister is the oldest, and I am next to her. I begged all my mistakes, and am sorry for all my crimes. I think if I had had the influence of a mother's love, I would have been happy. I hope that any whom I have offended will forgive me.

"GEORGE HUFFNER."

"January 31st, 1856."

The following lines, which he stated were his own composition, were handed by him to Mr. Adams. They are written in a poor, but plain hand:

"Mind, be honest and be prudent
Like me you may be intoxicated
Then you will be in a pretty fix
Confessing all to your sister."

GEORGE HUFFNER.

Sermon or Address.—At the last meeting of the Council, the following communication was read:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Chicago.

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned believing that the expenditure of public money for music, portraits, judges, carpenters and ashermatic purposes, is not the object of the city Council.

Your petitioners would therefore pray your honorable body to pass an order to prohibit the same, and to take such steps to have the sense of a public meeting, on the highest ladder for call in hand, and the proceeds placed in the city Treasury, subject to order of the Common Council.

SAM'L ASHTON, Eighth Ward.
B. BARNES, First Ward.

Chicago, Feb. 2, 1856.

When the Council take steps to have "musicians and ashermatic suppers" sold at auction, we want to be consulted in.

☞ There is something to be bring in a band of Freedom. Last Saturday, says the Cincinnati Commercial, there was some excitement in Covington, Ky., about a free negro named John Thomas, who was arrested and held, charged with migrating to that State contrary to law. It appeared on trial that he had resided in Kentucky previous to the passage of the law which was supposed to apply to his case. During the trial he became frightened and fled, whereupon a crowd came between him and the officers of the law, which resulted in the capture of the fugitive. He was acquitted on condition of leaving the State immediately, with the understanding that if he ventures back, he will be taken charge of by the gentlemen.

Stand Firm—Act for the Whole Country.

If our citizens would only stand and consider the real state of feeling in the South, or let's pause to ascertain it, they would cease to be troubled by fears of dissolution, or to doubt about the certainty of the adoption of a conservative policy in every Slave State. No man can talk with a southern gentleman, not a politician nor an office seeker, but he will say, that he looks to the day when human chattelism must cease, and if ever the political influence of the Nation shall be put and kept constitutionally on the side of Freedom, the men of this county will begin to see clearly.

With all the desperation which party can create or use, with all the social tyranny which a haughty class can exercise, it is even now very hard to keep down the under-currents in favor of emancipation, or in favor of freedom in Missouri. It is so even in South Carolina. "Whenever the interests of the white man requires the abolition of negro slavery," said an enlightened citizen of that State, "it will be abolished." "The time will be," declares the Georgia Agricultural Society of '54," when the slave will be sold for servitude, because he is fit for freedom." The fact that emancipation is to come, and that no hand will be able to stave it aside, is ever present to multitudes in the South, and a living North, a national government based on the old doctrine of Freedom is what the Slave Servant sectional, will quicken it into full life and a telling activity.

The Savannah *Georgian* reports a debate in the Senate of the State of Georgia, which is very significant. No one can mistake the spirit of Mr. Pseon, or the person of Mr. Pope. Nor can any one doubt as to where their facts or their logic inevitably tend. The subject before the Georgia Senate was, the Slave Trade, and is thus reported:

(From the Stenographic Report of the Savannah Georgian.)

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 26.

SENATE.—Mr. Camden moved a reconsideration of the bill, repealing the act, which prohibits the introduction of slaves into the State for sale.

Mr. Buchanan led off in a lengthy argument in support of the motion. He said it had been argued that the repealing law, for a question of economy, it was wrong. By introducing gangs of negroes, you present temptations to the people which they could not withstand. They will borrow money, and buy negroes, even at high prices, and when a reverse comes upon the country, ruin and disaster will follow close upon its heels. This position was elaborated at some length by reference to the past history of Georgia. He admitted that negroes are cheaper in some portions of this State than they are in Virginia. The reason for this was to be found in the fact that the newly-opened, large and fertile tract of country, embraced within the boundaries of Texas and Louisiana, has increased the demand for slave labor, and consequently enhanced the value of slaves in that section, which supplies Southern markets. But the profession in Georgia might be temporary; and many who are now selling negroes at comparatively low prices, are probably forced to do so on account of embarrassments, occasioned by paying high prices, while the law, which existed when they made the purchase, was in operation.

Mr. McMillan followed in opposition. He said there was no force in the position assumed by the gentleman from Dougherty, that if the duties of slaves for sale, would have the effect of draining Virginia and Maryland of their slave population, and making them free States. He appealed to the statistics of the country, and the history of slavery in those States—Virginia in particular—to show the fallacy of such a view. The last mentioned State, although she had for years and years supplied the Southern and Western market with slaves, and raising her borders, not only a greater slave population than she ever had before, but more slaves than any other State in the Union. Now, in the face of these facts, gentlemen, for want of a better reason, would still insist upon the repeal. He also urged that it would be injurious to Southern interests at this juncture, to refuse to repeal the law in question. Southern institutions are assailed, and needed all the aid she could get from every quarter, moral as well as physical. Refuse to repeal the law, gives the Abolitionist a argument to the Abolitionists against your brethren in Kansas. He was for free trade in negroes. They were property, pure and simple, and the same law which governed trade in other species of property, should be extended to this.

Mr. Peoples was the next speaker. He thought the gentleman had up very unfortunate in his reference to the political condition of the slave states. If there was an increase to slave population at all, the increase was nothing in comparison with the increase of population in the more Southern states. In making this comparison, you must take the old states, and leave out Texas and the States which have been recently settled. He thought it was to the interest of the South to adopt that policy which would prevent slaves from the border States of their negroes, and thus lessen their interest in the institution of slavery. It was the settling opinion of the South, that slavery was destined to recede from its northern limits and finally expire in the South. He was glad that tendency, instead of hastening its consummation, he wished further, that the policy of the State should be so shaped as to hasten the consummation of that result. He was for the repeal of the law in question, and he hoped the Senate would do it. He urged this the just action of the legislature as an argument against a repeal. The law had been in force between the sessions of the last consuling legislature.

Mr. Pope was also in favor of reconsideration and against repeal. He considered the question in its moral and social aspect; and made a strong and feeling appeal, upon the ground of the Bible and the teachings of the Gospel, and of virtue and the cause of Christianity.

The motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 41 to 51. And the old law stands repealed, so far as the action of the Senate is concerned. That will be the fate in the House, I cannot say positively. I am, however, inclined to the opinion that it will pass that body also.

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"Why, sir, preach, lecture, write to the free negroes of the necessity of their exodus to Liberia, to form a government for themselves; contribute to them the means and power of their capacity for self-government; and the slaves who have you, sure to deprive of the dolefull power of their bondage, and they will be free and happy. You must obliterate from the organization of the slave every vestige of reason. If you cook a negro's pot of the Decalogue, and exciting into prompt and dangerous action, the spirit of discontent, which such things must engender. Inflammatory by the mere mention of these incidents, and run the full harvest thereof, in murdered homes, butchered children, ravished wives, and all the horrors of servile insurrection."

The whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

The South will be true to its own best interests whenever the North is true to Humanity. *Forbearance Southern* of the State of Georgia voted with Mr. Pseonon and Mr. Pope, and a larger number of Representatives sustained Mr. Jones. Was a motion there exists, then, for the friends of the Constitution and of *free labor* to stand firm! What an appeal to them to be resolute and unwavering in supporting right—that which God bestows every man to respect, and which the common heart will respond to, South as well as North, when the opportunity permits it to be done.

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A resolution to accept the civilities so handsomely proffered by their friends in Cincinnati, and requesting the Secretary to reply in terms expressive of the feeling of the order, was at once moved and unanimously adopted.

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Railroad Meeting at Rockville.

A convention of delegates from the counties on the line of the proposed line of the Rock Island and Allen Railroad, met at Rushville, on Saturday, January 26th, to consult upon the measures best calculated to ensure the completion of a road between the two points above named. There appears to have been, a very general attendance, and great unanimity of feeling in regard to the necessity and feasibility of the work. It was resolved to open the books along the line, for subscriptions to the capital stock.

In connection with this matter is a contemplated road from Rock Island to Dubuque and St. Paul; but we take it that neither the one nor the other of the scheme will be likely to be carried into execution during the present decade, if ever.

Message of the Governor of Louisiana.

The message of Governor Herbert, of Louisiana, represents the finances of the State as in a healthy position. Receipts for the year were $1,577,098; expenditures, $1,653,014; balance in the treasury, $632,399. In other respects the State is in a condition in which "the elements of prosperity largely predominate." The conclusion of the message, relating to Federal questions, is as follows:

"The wild vagaries of fanaticism which has for some years disturbed the repose of the country, threaten the security of several States, nullifies the laws of Congress enacted for the protection of our property, and resists the execution of them even to the shedding of blood. It has grown so powerful that it now aspires to control the Federal Legislature. The fact can no longer be concealed, however much it may be regretted. The Slaveholding States are warned in time; they should be prepared for the issue. Let us meet the danger like brave men. The time for compromise on our part and compromises has passed.

"If the Union cannot be maintained upon the just and wholesome principles of the Constitution, contained and guaranteed in it, let it be dissolved, but save it. They have had, thus far, no other result than to encourage attack and to increase the numbers of the abolitionists. It would, however, be premature to suggest practical measures of resistance or retaliation. The present session of Congress will develop fully the plans of that party. Your own action must depend in a great measure upon the course which they shall pursue. The responsibility will be upon those who have forced on, in defiance of our most sacred rights, of our honor, and of our very existence, to resort to extreme remedies.

A "Bludgeon" in Louisville.

The Louisville papers of Saturday, contain details of the execution of one George Huffner, alias George Bennett, convicted of the murder of Thomas Mullen. About five thousand persons were present at the operation. Huffner confessed that he had taken a boat load, picked many pockets, and committed burglaries and assaults for the purpose of robbing, but denied constantly, even on the scaffold, that he had been guilty of the crime of murder. After the white cap was pulled over his face, and the noose was adjusted about his neck, he said just a moment before he was launched into eternity, he asked, with much earnestness, if there was any one present who believed he was innocent; the response "I do" was heard, and the drop fell. *The Courier says:*

The interview with his wife and child before going to the place of execution was deeply affecting. His wife is left entirely destitute, with a child of twenty months old, which was brought on the eve of confinement. We are advised that her case has enlisted the sympathies of the benevolent. Alderman Burton relented quite a handsome sum for her in his neighborhood yesterday.

In the following lines, left by Bennett, a letter not elsewhere referred to made his mother's joke:

"I am in hopes that the people of Louisville and the world will find at some day that I am free and of the murder of Thomas Mullen. But if God I am innocent of his death. My real name is not Bennett, but George Huffner. I was born in Germany, and brought to this country by my parents when very small, and they settled in Hagerstown. My father died first, and I ranged round until my mother's death, since, yet have some recollection of her death. I have one sister and two brothers. My sister is the oldest, and I am next to her. I begged all my mistakes, and am sorry for all my crimes. I think if I had had the influence of a mother's love, I would have been happy. I hope that any whom I have offended will forgive me.

"GEORGE HUFFNER."

"January 31st, 1856."

The following lines, which he stated were his own composition, were handed by him to Mr. Adams. They are written in a poor, but plain hand:

"Mind, be honest and be prudent
Like me you may be intoxicated
Then you will be in a pretty fix
Confessing all to your sister."

GEORGE HUFFNER.

Sermon or Address.—At the last meeting of the Council, the following communication was read:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Chicago.

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned believing that the expenditure of public money for music, portraits, judges, carpenters and ashermatic purposes, is not the object of the city Council.

Your petitioners would therefore pray your honorable body to pass an order to prohibit the same, and to take such steps to have the sense of a public meeting, on the highest ladder for call in hand, and the proceeds placed in the city Treasury, subject to order of the Common Council.

SAM'L ASHTON, Eighth Ward.
B. BARNES, First Ward.

Chicago, Feb. 2, 1856.

When the Council take steps to have "musicians and ashermatic suppers" sold at auction, we want to be consulted in.

☞ There is something to be bring in a band of Freedom. Last Saturday, says the Cincinnati Commercial, there was some excitement in Covington, Ky., about a free negro named John Thomas, who was arrested and held, charged with migrating to that State contrary to law. It appeared on trial that he had resided in Kentucky previous to the passage of the law which was supposed to apply to his case. During the trial he became frightened and fled, whereupon a crowd came between him and the officers of the law, which resulted in the capture of the fugitive. He was acquitted on condition of leaving the State immediately, with the understanding that if he ventures back, he will be taken charge of by the gentlemen.

Stand Firm—Act for the Whole Country.

If our citizens would only stand and consider the real state of feeling in the South, or let's pause to ascertain it, they would cease to be troubled by fears of dissolution, or to doubt about the certainty of the adoption of a conservative policy in every Slave State. No man can talk with a southern gentleman, not a politician nor an office seeker, but he will say, that he looks to the day when human chattelism must cease, and if ever the political influence of the Nation shall be put and kept constitutionally on the side of Freedom, the men of this county will begin to see clearly.

With all the desperation which party can create or use, with all the social tyranny which a haughty class can exercise, it is even now very hard to keep down the under-currents in favor of emancipation, or in favor of freedom in Missouri. It is so even in South Carolina. "Whenever the interests of the white man requires the abolition of negro slavery," said an enlightened citizen of that State, "it will be abolished." "The time will be," declares the Georgia Agricultural Society of '54," when the slave will be sold for servitude, because he is fit for freedom." The fact that emancipation is to come, and that no hand will be able to stave it aside, is ever present to multitudes in the South, and a living North, a national government based on the old doctrine of Freedom is what the Slave Servant sectional, will quicken it into full life and a telling activity.

The Savannah *Georgian* reports a debate in the Senate of the State of Georgia, which is very significant. No one can mistake the spirit of Mr. Pseon, or the person of Mr. Pope. Nor can any one doubt as to where their facts or their logic inevitably tend. The subject before the Georgia Senate was, the Slave Trade, and is thus reported:

(From the Stenographic Report of the Savannah Georgian.)

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 26.

SENATE.—Mr. Camden moved a reconsideration of the bill, repealing the act, which prohibits the introduction of slaves into the State for sale.

Mr. Buchanan led off in a lengthy argument in support of the motion. He said it had been argued that the repealing law, for a question of economy, it was wrong. By introducing gangs of negroes, you present temptations to the people which they could not withstand. They will borrow money, and buy negroes, even at high prices, and when a reverse comes upon the country, ruin and disaster will follow close upon its heels. This position was elaborated at some length by reference to the past history of Georgia. He admitted that negroes are cheaper in some portions of this State than they are in Virginia. The reason for this was to be found in the fact that the newly-opened, large and fertile tract of country, embraced within the boundaries of Texas and Louisiana, has increased the demand for slave labor, and consequently enhanced the value of slaves in that section, which supplies Southern markets. But the profession in Georgia might be temporary; and many who are now selling negroes at comparatively low prices, are probably forced to do so on account of embarrassments, occasioned by paying high prices, while the law, which existed when they made the purchase, was in operation.

Mr. McMillan followed in opposition. He said there was no force in the position assumed by the gentleman from Dougherty, that if the duties of slaves for sale, would have the effect of draining Virginia and Maryland of their slave population, and making them free States. He appealed to the statistics of the country, and the history of slavery in those States—Virginia in particular—to show the fallacy of such a view. The last mentioned State, although she had for years and years supplied the Southern and Western market with slaves, and raising her borders, not only a greater slave population than she ever had before, but more slaves than any other State in the Union. Now, in the face of these facts, gentlemen, for want of a better reason, would still insist upon the repeal. He also urged that it would be injurious to Southern interests at this juncture, to refuse to repeal the law in question. Southern institutions are assailed, and needed all the aid she could get from every quarter, moral as well as physical. Refuse to repeal the law, gives the Abolitionist a argument to the Abolitionists against your brethren in Kansas. He was for free trade in negroes. They were property, pure and simple, and the same law which governed trade in other species of property, should be extended to this.

Mr. Peoples was the next speaker. He thought the gentleman had up very unfortunate in his reference to the political condition of the slave states. If there was an increase to slave population at all, the increase was nothing in comparison with the increase of population in the more Southern states. In making this comparison, you must take the old states, and leave out Texas and the States which have been recently settled. He thought it was to the interest of the South to adopt that policy which would prevent slaves from the border States of their negroes, and thus lessen their interest in the institution of slavery. It was the settling opinion of the South, that slavery was destined to recede from its northern limits and finally expire in the South. He was glad that tendency, instead of hastening its consummation, he wished further, that the policy of the State should be so shaped as to hasten the consummation of that result. He was for the repeal of the law in question, and he hoped the Senate would do it. He urged this the just action of the legislature as an argument against a repeal. The law had been in force between the sessions of the last consuling legislature.

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LATEST NEWS.

BY
TELEGRAPH AND MAILS.

Political Election.

DETROIT, Feb. 6.

At our charter election to-day, M. Hyde, Republican, was elected Mayor by a small majority. The Democrats elected the balance of the city ticket and city aldermen out of eight.

Railroads Blockad up.

BUFFALO, Feb. 6.

All our railroads are completely blocked up with the snow. No train arrived from the East this morning. New York mail arrived Sunday. No train over the Lake Shore Road for three days.

Delevan Railroad Celebration.

From the Boston Daily Bee.

The morning of the 23rd inst. though intensely cold, saw collected around the depot grounds of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad in this city hundreds of people, and more collected on city occasion here. Everybody and his wife might have been seen hurrying to and fro the cars on the main road point from which the departure of the train might be witnessed. At a given signal the three locomotives, which the long train of cars was attached, shrieked, roared, and bellowed, each with its own peculiar voice, and away rushed the long train, bearing in its bosom more than a thousand of the fathers and builders of Racine. On and on went the train, stopping at the different stations between here and Delavan only long enough to add to its already overcrowded crowd of passengers an immense number of people, who would not be left behind. At a little after one o'clock the immense train reached its destination, and the cars were literally jammed full. The noise of both was almost drowned amid uproarious bozzaks of the living human collected together to rejoice at the completion of the great work which is to give our common country conveniences, economy, & even partially develop itself.

The good people of Delevan were ready for all that came. An immense stock of the substantials and delicacies which only the west can furnish, was laid out ready for the hungry.—The onslaught was terrific. Hams, turkeys, beeves, porkers, disappeared with celerity, and then came the congratulatory toasts, addresses and speeches. Men from Racine were greeted by men from the Mississippi as near neighbors and friends greet each other. The people dwelling in what was heretofore considered the far frontier, spoke and felt as if there was no longer an interior. Men who three years since spoke of a journey to the lake as a thing to be deeply considered, now spoke feelingly of the ease and speed with which they could traverse the country to that far east from whence they came and where now dwell "the old folks at home." All were happy, hopeful, joyful. Speeches great made by men from all parts and all the speeches were good. To say that one was better than the other would be unjust. They were good, different from the other and each one the best.

A synopsis of the toasts offered and the speeches made on this occasion would be much more than fill our paper, and we can only say that one feeling pervaded the vast numbers assembled, that a day so happily passed and be taken until Lake Michigan and the Mississippi were joined together in wedlock by the ministry of the rail.

The multitude adjourned to meet again on the 4th day of next July, at Beloit.

Not the least pleasant feature of the festival occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion.

Bacchanean Items.

The City Council of Springfield, Mass., has refused to abolish capital punishment.

....The new City Hall in Springfield, Mass., is completed, is said to be one of the finest buildings in New England.

....General Rosas had a simple way of governing Buenos Ayres. It was only necessary, he said, to kick the nest and flatter the swarm.

....A bill has been introduced into the Massachusetts legislature, providing that the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court to $4,000; Chief Justice, $4,500.

....The meanest man in the world lives in West-Troy. In helping him out of the river once, a man tore the collar of his coat. The next day he sued him for assault and battery.

....It is stated that Dickens has been elected to Parliament, which will gratify a long-time ambition. That reform speech last year did the thing.

....The New York gas company have agreed to reduce the price of gas to $2.50 per 1000 cubic feet, which, it is said, will make a difference of $400,000 per month to the company.

....The Memphis *Eagle and Enquirer* says there is now living in Hardeman county a man aged 82 years, who has only recently cut eight new teeth. Such is his vigor that he can walk a mile with the ease of a young man.

....A bill to repeal all laws prohibiting the importation and introduction of slaves into the State of Georgia, passed the Senate of that State on the 25th ult.

....The Carlton elephants, a short time since, at the circus in Paris, walked up a narrow plank at an angle of forty-five degrees, and at the top stood on a narrow ledge, then turned on a platform only large enough to receive each foot, and the elephants of last year are eclipsed—annihilated.

....Prunes have been very successfully cultivated in Pennsylvania. Among the encouragements in favor of prune culture, they have not to contend with the curculio, which so much injures the plum. Mr. Pfeiffer, of Indiana, raised prune trees in large numbers, and sold them at exorbitant prices, some at as high as $1 each. He had some of the fruit at the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Fair, held at Pittsburgh, which sold readily at 50c a quart.

....An editor in Iowa has become so hollow from depending upon the printing business alone for food, that he proposes to sell himself for a stovepipe.

....An old lady objected to giving her son a collegiate education, after learning that "profane history" was one of the studies during the course.

....Rogers mentioned a clever thing said by Lord Dudley, on some Vienna lady marching impudently to him, "What wretched bad French you all speak in London." "It is true, madam," he answered, "we have not adopted the language of having the French twice in our capital."

...."They don't make as good mirrors as they use to," remarked an old maid, as she observed a pair of stalwart eyes, wrinkled face, and livid complexion in a glass that she usually looked into.

....The Philadelphia *Argus* of the 19th ult., says that crossings are so muddy that no lady can walk the streets without spoiling her outer garment, unless she "holds down on the point of propriety." Is there any one in this country bold enough to determine that point?

Trade of Canada.

At a meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade, Jan. 23d, a report was adopted which recommends, in view of the diminution of trade by the way of the St. Lawrence, that the navigation of that river be improved; that its advantages to emigrate for the West be disseminated by means of hired agents; that a weekly line of ocean steamers be established, and the home government be petitioned for a portion of the bounty extended to the Cunard line, in its aid; that a canal or railroad be constructed through the valley of the Ottawa to Lake Huron as a public work; that an application be made to Parliament for a change from specific to *ad valorem* duties, and for leave to import tea and coffee from place of growth, as in the United States; that as a protection to the manufacturing interests of the Province, duties be charged on articles imported, to such an extent as would tend to build up domestic manufactures without unduly increasing the cost of such articles to the customer; and that application be made "to the home government, urging on them the policy, and demanding equal advantages for Colonial owned ships for carrying in the United States, as those now enjoyed by the citizens of that country in the and British ports, and the inland coasting trade be thrown open to Canadian vessels on equally favorable terms as those by which American vessels now navigate our waters."—*Detroit Free Press.*

ACTION OF THE COIL ON RAILROAD MACHINERY.—The cost of a heavy snow storm or very cold weather upon a long railroad is very considerable, not only in detentions, but by the action of the frost upon the machinery, in breakage, &c. Our roads in this quarter have all suffered more or less, lately, from this cause, but those further north have, we should think, a much more costly experience in the same way. The superintendent of the *New York & Erie* work-gangs at Susquehanna reports the beginning of the week that he had never known so hard a week upon iron in his life. It has been with great difficulty, and by working a large force of men several nights, that he could keep the road supplied with power.

Something like a dozen locomotives were brought in disabled—some with pumps frozen up and bursted; some with side rods broken; some cylinders bursted; but the greatest difficulty was in the broken tires of wheels. These are of the best wrought iron, over two inches thick, but they were not sufficient to withstand the difference of contraction between the cast-iron centres and wrought-iron bands upon a frozen road where all elasticity was congealed to rocky solidity. The breakage of axles, wheels, rails, and in fact all the stationary or moving iron, has required a most untiring vigilance, and an extraordinary expense. If it promised the extra expenses upon the Hudson River and New York Central roads will be equally large, and the Pennsylvania Central of course also comes in for its share.

It is a question worthy of consideration whether upon our railroads, during such very cold weather, the number of trains should not be reduced.—*Baltimore Sun, Jan. 31.*

INJURY EXTRAORDINARY.—Yesterday afternoon an Italian woman came to the Coroner's office with what all supposed was the body of a child. She had a bundle, which she laid down on the table, and was proceeding to give her evidence in relation to the death of the infant, when suddenly the wrought-iron bands began to score in a convulsive manner, which was immediately followed by loud screams from the little corpse. The joy of the mother was great indeed when she found that her darling was still in the land of the living. The child is doing well, and is the result of her visit.—*N. Y. Herald.*

GOING TO PARTS.—The pastor of the Episcopal Church in Syracuse, N. Y., recently had a salary of $1500 put into his hands as a testimonial of regard, by the members of his church. On New-Year's day the congregation of Brooklyn presented the pastor, Rev. Wm. W. Halsted, the sum of 100, as expressive of their regard.

To-Day's Advertisem'ts.

CITY ATTORNEY.—John A. Thompson, City Attorney, will be a candidate for re-election at the ensuing Municipal election. 1m57-62

LOST, ON THE 5TH INST., BETWEEN Randolph and Madison streets, a black straw, a Lady's Hat. 1m57

LOST, ON THE 5TH INST., BETWEEN Madison and Randolph streets, a Lady's Gold Pin. 1m57

LOST, BETWEEN THE CORNER OF Clark and Water streets, a Lady's Gold Pin. 1m57

Coal and Wood.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his friends and the public to his large stock of Coal and Wood, consisting of about

2000 Tons River Hill and Erie.
1000 " Lackawanna.
1000 " Shaft Coal.
1000 " Cannel.
1000 " Blacksmith.
1000 Cords Hickory, Beech, Maple and Oak Wood, which he is prepared to deliver at short notice, in any part of the city, and at the lowest market price.

Office, Rush street, between Randolph and Washington streets. HIRAM ASKLEY.

For Sale Cheap,

WELLS STREET.—35 FEET BY 99½ FEET, fronting the side of the Alley, between Hubbard and Kinzie streets. Apply to

ROYAL HOLMES & CO.
Corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

Removal.

GEO. G. GRUBB HAS REMOVED TO No. 38 Lasalle-st., between Clark and Water streets, and will pay particular attention to selling Houses, Lots and Real Estate generally.

Will also attend to

Wanted.

LAW PARTNER WANTED.—AN ESTABLISHED Law Firm, having an extensive practice, wishes to associate with them a young lawyer, who can bring a small capital. Address, in confidence, "Lawyer," Tribune office.

A PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN AND French Languages wishes an engagement in a family or a boarding school. Unexceptionable references can be given. The highest cash bidder will be preferred. Address, Professor, Tribune office.

WANTED, FROM 6 TO 12 MONTHS, a Pen Business Office in the City of New York, with a Steady Business, and a Permanent Stand for which I am prepared to pay a liberal rent. Address, Pen, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A SINGLE gentleman, without relatives, residing in the country, about 10 miles from Chicago, desires to engage a respectable woman, of middle age, to act as housekeeper. Her duties will be light, and she will be treated with the kindness and respect due to a lady. Her salary will be liberal, and will be paid quarterly. Her own room, board, washing, and fuel will be given. Address, "Y. Z.," Tribune office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION IN A Young Man's family, or a responsible Retail Store, by a Young Man who has been used to the business, and is well versed in the duties of a clerk; and could, if required, give a good deal of time to the business of his employer. Unexceptionable references will be given. Address, "Y. Z.," Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JOHN DENNIS, who STUPIFIED and robbed a gentleman of Manchester, on board the Steamer Ohio, on the night of Monday, April, 1857. By addressing a letter to W. H. D., box 92, Chicago Post Office, he will receive something to their advantage.

SERVANT GIRL WANTED.—A GIRL, to make out of doors work in a family, can find a good place, by applying at 67 Lake street.

A BOOK KEEPER WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE, wishes a situation in Chicago. The best of references. Address, box 2008, Boston, Mass., P. O.

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH $15,000, TO A large and profitable business in Chicago, and will give a large per centage of the profits. Address, box 1008, Chicago P. O.

WANTED, LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS of deceased or absent friends. Such pictures can be taken in Mother's Gallery, and are there, in all weathers, as good as when taken in the sunshine. dtw

Board and Boarding.

BOARDING HOUSE TO RENT, SITUATED within a few blocks of the Court House, actively occupied, and in good order. Rent reasonable. Inquire of Mr. Dunham, Grocer, Clark st. A part of the furniture is to be sold to the lessee.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE COMMUNICATING Rooms, suitable for a family, or gentlemen and wives, can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, at 67 Lake street.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, at 67 Lake street.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH Board, at 59 Michigan Avenue.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN, WITH THEIR families, can obtain good Board and Lodging, at 67 Lake street.

To Let or Lease.

A STORE TO RENT.—A GOOD STORE, in a good location, on Clark street, in the south division. Inquire of

A YARD TO RENT.—133 FEET ON THE Lake Shore, with a good office, a few rods south of the Exchange. Enquire of Dunham, Grocer, Clark st.

FOR RENT.—AN EXTENSIVE SOAP, Candle and Oil Establishment, in good condition, with all the machinery and tools complete, with or without the stock in trade. Inquire of Dunham, Grocer, Clark st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—80 feet on Lake Street, between Clark and Dearborn streets, with a depth of 132 feet. Inquire of

FOR RENT.—THE NEW BRICK STORE and cellar, Corner Lake and Clark streets. Apply to

For Sale.

FOR SALE, A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, in a good village, well established, and paying a profit. Reason for selling, ill health. Address, box 1, Post Office in the Lake Village.

FARM FOR SALE.—80 ACRES W. 1/2 S. 10, Ar. 40 N. R. 7, E. 3 P. M., within some 2 miles from Chicago. Inquire of C. Wolcott, Canal Boards, Chicago.

A GENTLEMAN DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, will sell his Furniture, at a great sacrifice, if taken at once. Inquire at 67 Lake street.

DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE, IN SOUTH BRANCH PROSPERITY FOR SALE, Inquire on the premises, or of

FOR SALE.—TEN ACRES OF LAND, LOCATED in the Village of Lake Bluff, Lake County, Illinois. Inquire of

FOR SALE.—A LOT SITUATED ON CALIFORNIA Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and being the Lot on which the Dwelling Mr. Dunham now occupies, and is a desirable location for a dwelling. Inquire of

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGED FOR GOOD Chicago Property, a Farm of 160 acres, in Bureau County, Illinois, 100 acres under cultivation, 40 acres of timber, and the balance good meadow and pasture, with a good house, barn, and other outbuildings, and a good well and cistern. Inquire of

FOR SALE.—THE MACHINERY AND Tools of a Machine Shop, in Chicago. Inquire of

Lost and Found.

GLOVE LOST, SATURDAY NIGHT, between Lake and Randolph streets, on Clark street, or on the Lake Shore. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

General Notices.

NOTICE.—IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE eye of Mr. Jas. Cummings, formerly of the Auction Room, on Lake street, near the corner of Clark, he will hear of something to his advantage by addressing box 1, Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE WARNED against trusting any person on the following note, given by me to Thomas Hoyne, for the sum of $100, dated Chicago, Ill., April 1, 1858, payable in ninety days, for the same was obtained by fraud, and I shall not pay it. HIRAM A. TRUESS.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Marble Works, will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday, the 3d day of May, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. EDWARD KITCHELON.

Burling & Backus, ARCHITECTS, OFFICE—ARCHITECTS' SAME BUILDINGS, LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY ANNOUNCES to his friends and the public that he has resumed the Boot and Shoe Business, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Williams, Thompson & Co., where he will be happy to see his friends and patrons.

PEOPLE HAVING PRIVATE ICE HOUSES and vaults, can be supplied with ice, for the ensuing year, by leaving their orders with the undersigned, at the Lake Shore Depot, or at the Ice Houses.

VALENTINE.—KEEN & LEE ARE NOW PREPARED TO ... Valentine Boxes, Valentine Envelopes, Valentine Paper, Valentine Pens, Valentine Pencils, Valentine Ink, Valentine Wafers, Valentine Sealing Wax, Valentine Stamps, Valentine Stamping Paper, Valentine Stamping Envelopes, Valentine Stamping Dies, Valentine Stamping Boxes, Valentine Stamping Cards, Valentine Stamping Ink, Valentine Stamping Pens, Valentine Stamping Pencils, Valentine Stamping Wafers, Valentine Stamping Sealing Wax, Valentine Stamping

Legal Notices.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
In Cook County, Illinois, Eastern Division of the Northern District of Illinois. }

Be it remembered that on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1856, Henry C. Gal, Plaintiff, filed his bill of complaint in the Circuit Court of the United States, within and for the District aforesaid, against the Ship Ben Franklin, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and Thomas Hunter, Master of said Ship, in a plea of trespass, for the damages, as he shall make it appear to the said Court, he has sustained, by the said Thomas Hunter, Master of said Ship, in the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and the said Ship Ben Franklin, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the said Thomas Hunter, Master of said Ship, are now in the said Eastern Division of said District of Illinois, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, and that the said Plaintiff has caused the said Ship Ben Franklin, her tackle, apparel and furniture, to be attached by the Marshal of said District, as the property of said Master, to answer said complaint, and that the said Plaintiff has caused the said Thomas Hunter, Master of said Ship, to be summoned to answer said complaint